

# BAC sequencing analyses in the hexaploid *Spartina maritima* (Poaceae): Homoeolog divergence and microsynteny in the grass family

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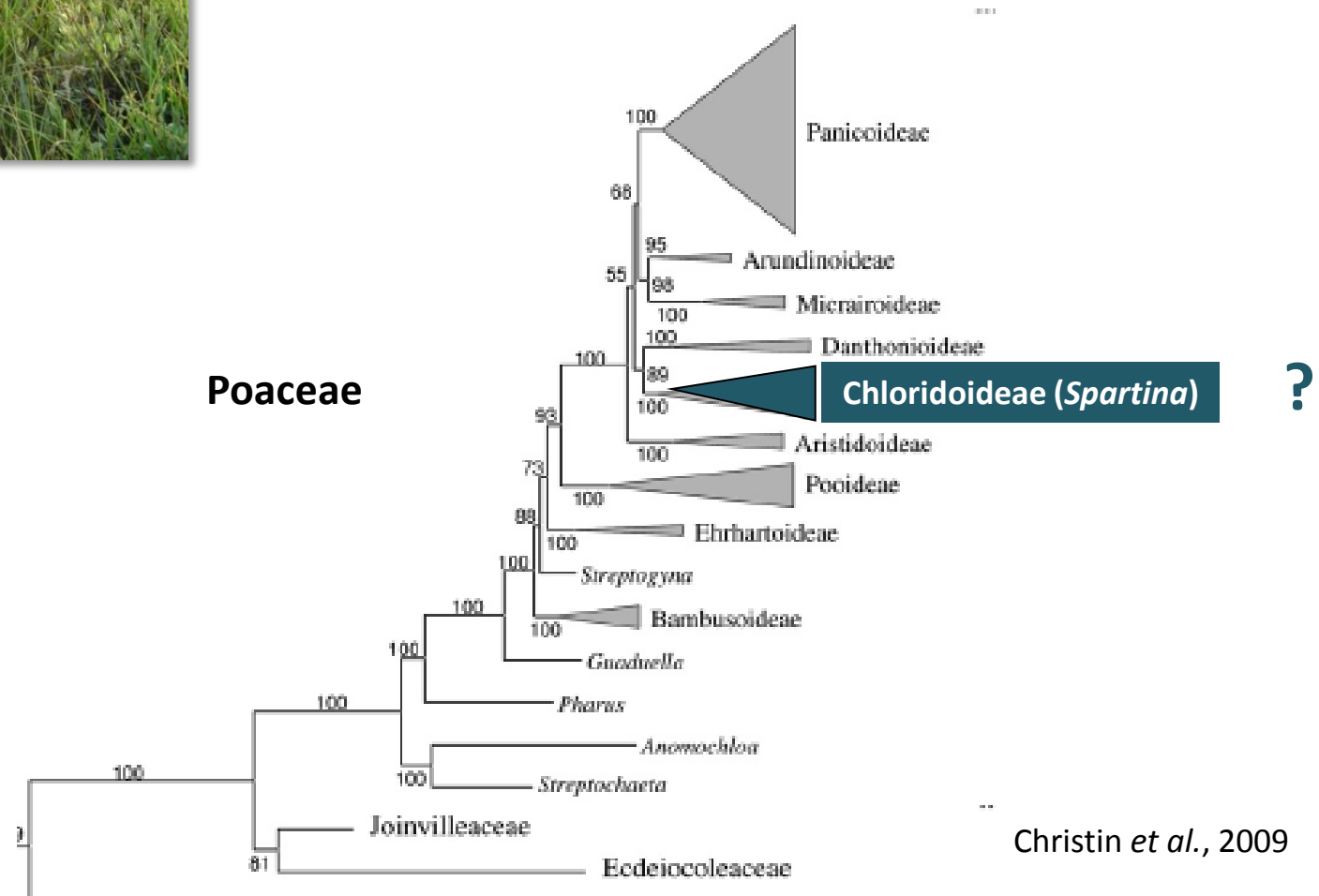
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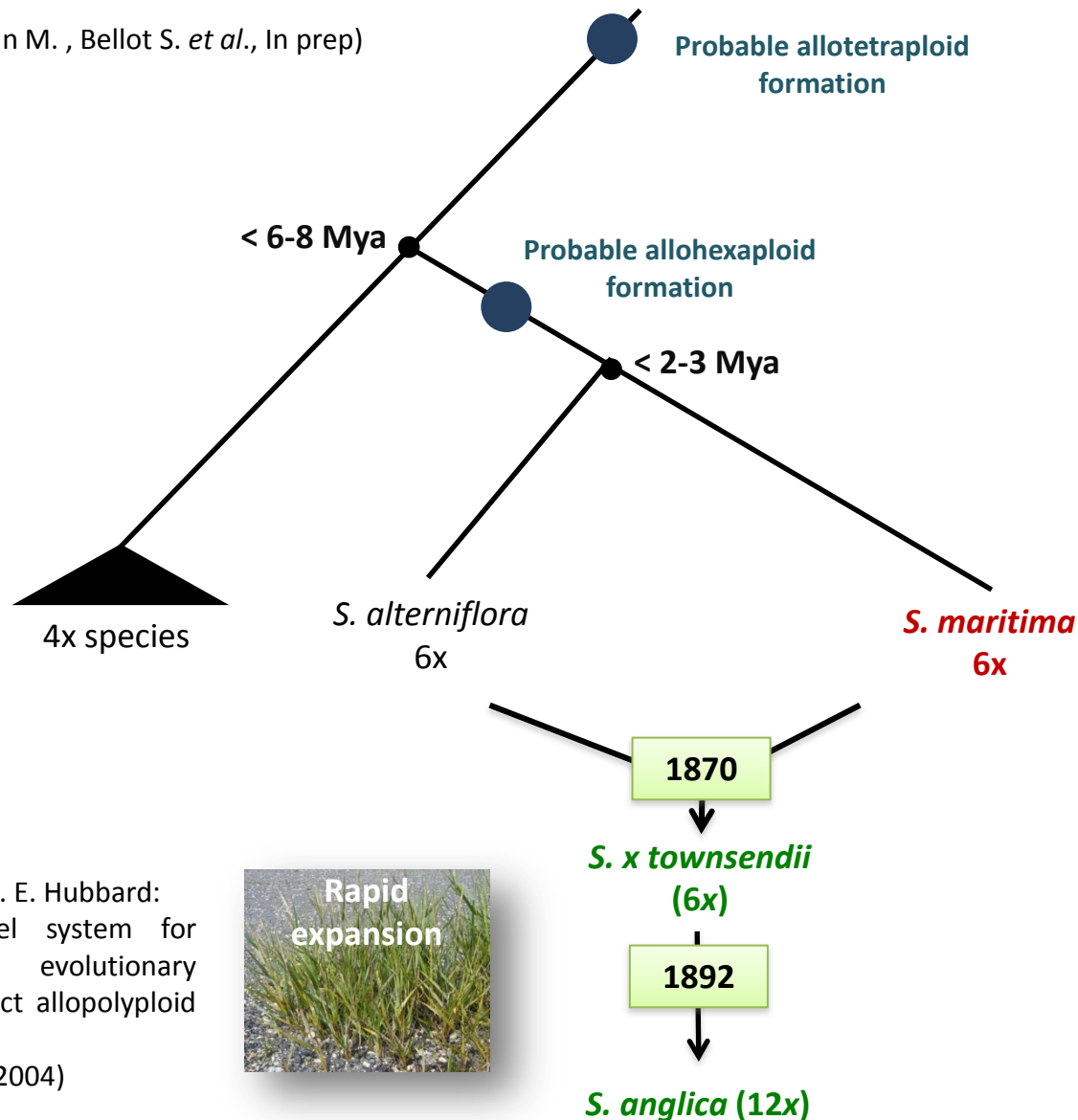
*Clermont-Ferrand, France, 22 mai 2014*

## Chloridoideae: a poorly investigated lineage in the Poaceae family



# *Spartina*: Recurrent hybridization and polypoidy

(Rousseau-Guetin M. , Bellot S. *et al.*, In prep)



*Spartina anglica* C. E. Hubbard:  
A natural model system for  
analysing early evolutionary  
changes that affect allopolyploid  
genomes.  
(Ainouche *et al.*, 2004)

# *Spartina maritima*: Evolutionary and ecological interests

$$2n = 6x = 60$$

$$2C = 3,7 \text{ pg, c.a. } 3.7 \text{ Gb}$$

## Old-World native



## Distribution:

- Species in regression
- Local distribution
- Slow lateral extension

## Biological and genetic diversity:

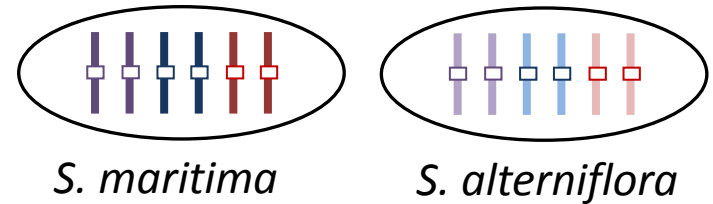
- Low seed-set
- Vegetative propagation
- Genetically depauperate populations
- Male parent of *S. x townsendii* et *S. anglica*



# The *Spartina* challenge: no diploid reference genome

## Strategy:

Analysis of homoeologous in the hexaploid parents



## ● Development of *S. maritima* genomic resources

Reference transcriptome assembly  
c.a. 17,000 annotated genes  
Ferreira *et al.*, 2013

Genomic DNA from 454 Roche pyrosequencing  
c.a. 100 Mb (A. Salmon)

BAC library construction  
40,641 high-quality BAC-End Sequences  
Ferreira *et al.*, 2013

First overview of the genomic  
composition in terms of gene  
content and repetitive sequences

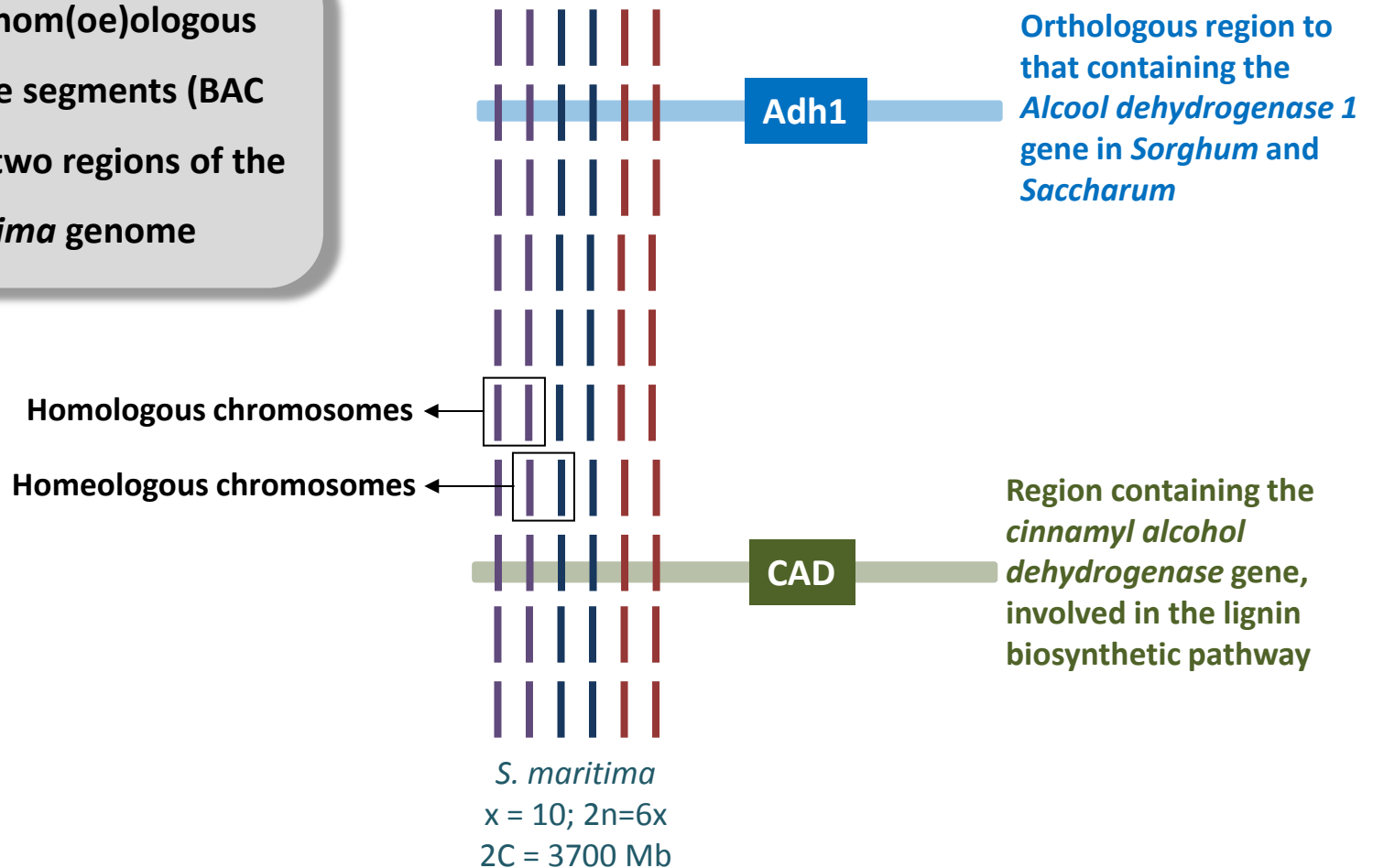
## ● Micro-analysis of homoeologous sequences, two complementary approaches :

- Sequencing of a set of homoeologous BAC clones
- Intragenomic SNP analyses (NGS data): Julien Boutte, Malika Ainouche and Armel Salmon

# Objectives

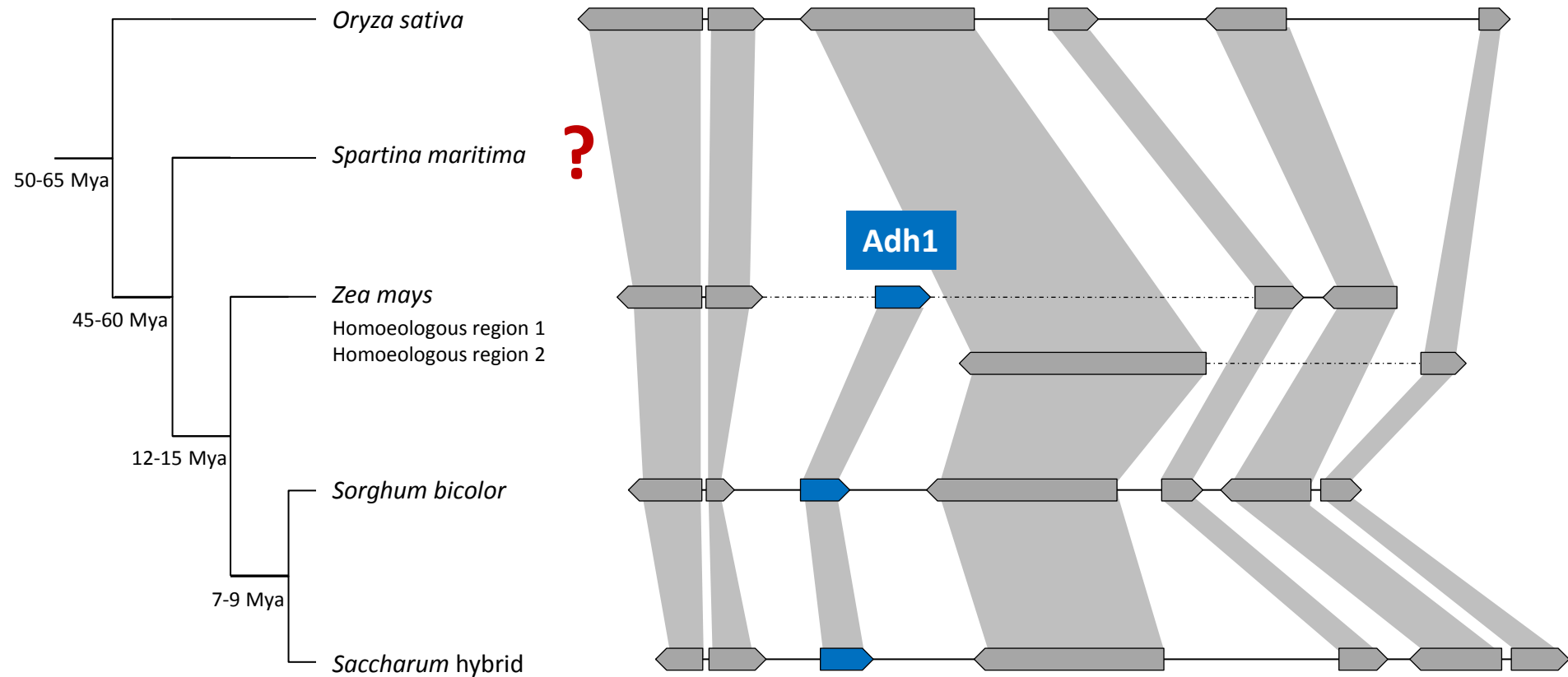
- To analyze homoeologous regions in the hexaploid genome
- To perform comparative analyses between *Spartina* (Chlorideae) and representatives from other grass subfamilies

Analysis of hom(oe)ologous chromosome segments (BAC clones) from two regions of the *S. maritima* genome



# Adh1 region within Poaceae

Translocation containing *Adh1* gene previously detected in the Panicoids  
(*Sorghum*, *Saccharum* and *Zea*)



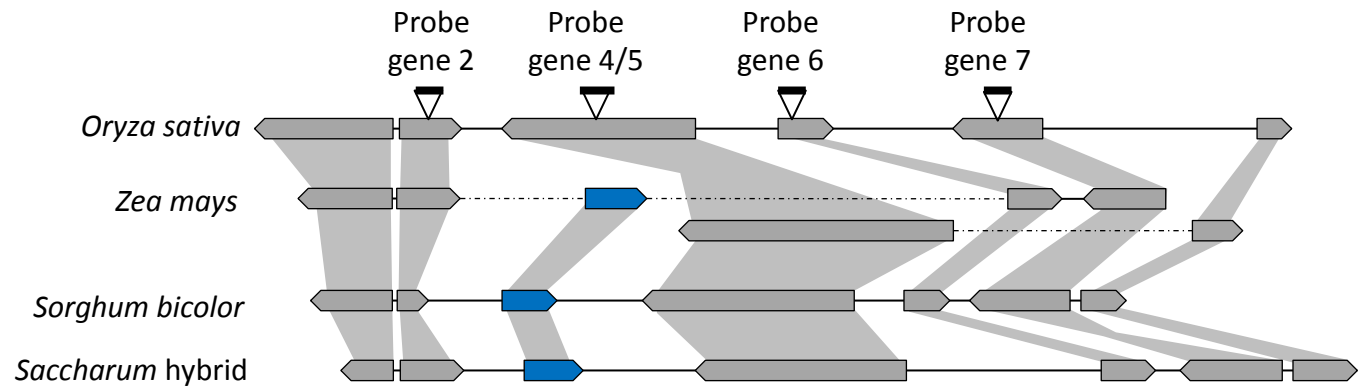
# *S. maritima* BAC sequencing analyses

## 1. Identification of hom(oe)ologous BAC clones

*S. maritima* BAC library  
Coll. H. Berges (CNRGV Toulouse)

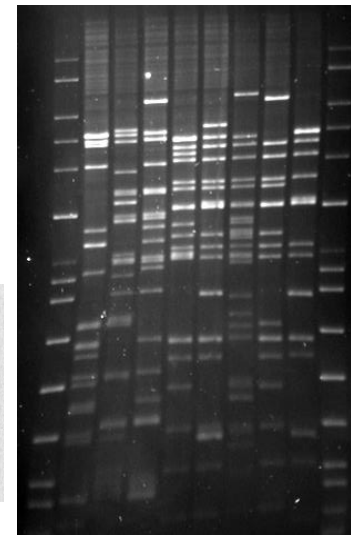
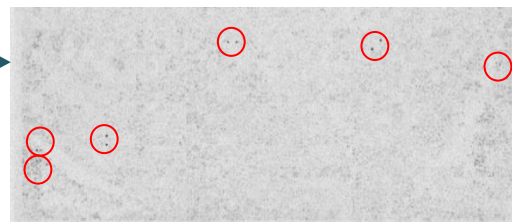
70 000 BAC clones (*c.a.* 110 kb) => 7.7 Gb  
= 2x coverage of hexaploid genome

Probe design



BACs hybridizing to a minimum of two probes were identified and extracted

Hybridization of probes  
corresponding to the target region



Fingerprinting  
to check BACs



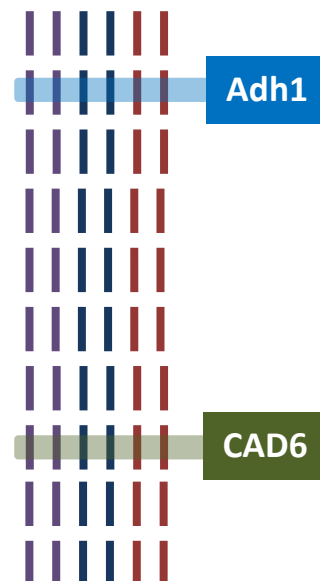
# *S. maritima* BAC sequencing analyses

## 2. Sequencing and assembly of BAC clones – Genoscope

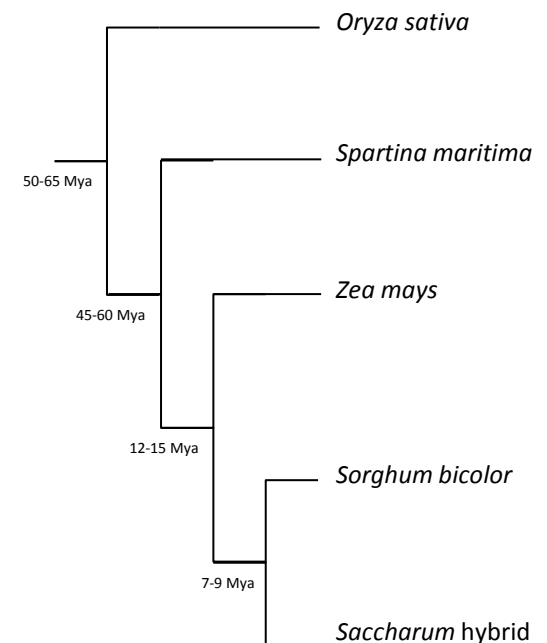
## 3. Automatic and manual annotation of BAC clones

## 4. Intra- and inter-species comparisons:

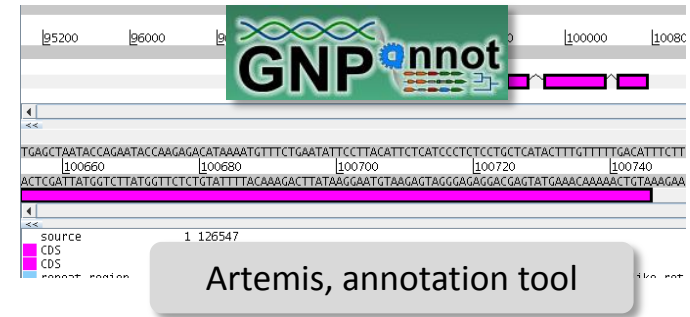
Between hom(oe)ologous  
*S. maritima* sequences



With orthologous  
Poaceae region



<http://southgreen.cirad.fr/>



Artemis, annotation tool

# Adh1 region: Two divergent homoeologs identified

	Exons	Introns
% identity between homeologous genes	96 %	91 %

## *S. maritima* homeologs

BAC 1 111 kb

100 % identity

BAC 2 97 kb

BAC 3 98 kb

100 % identity

BAC 4 93 kb

BAC 5 151 kb

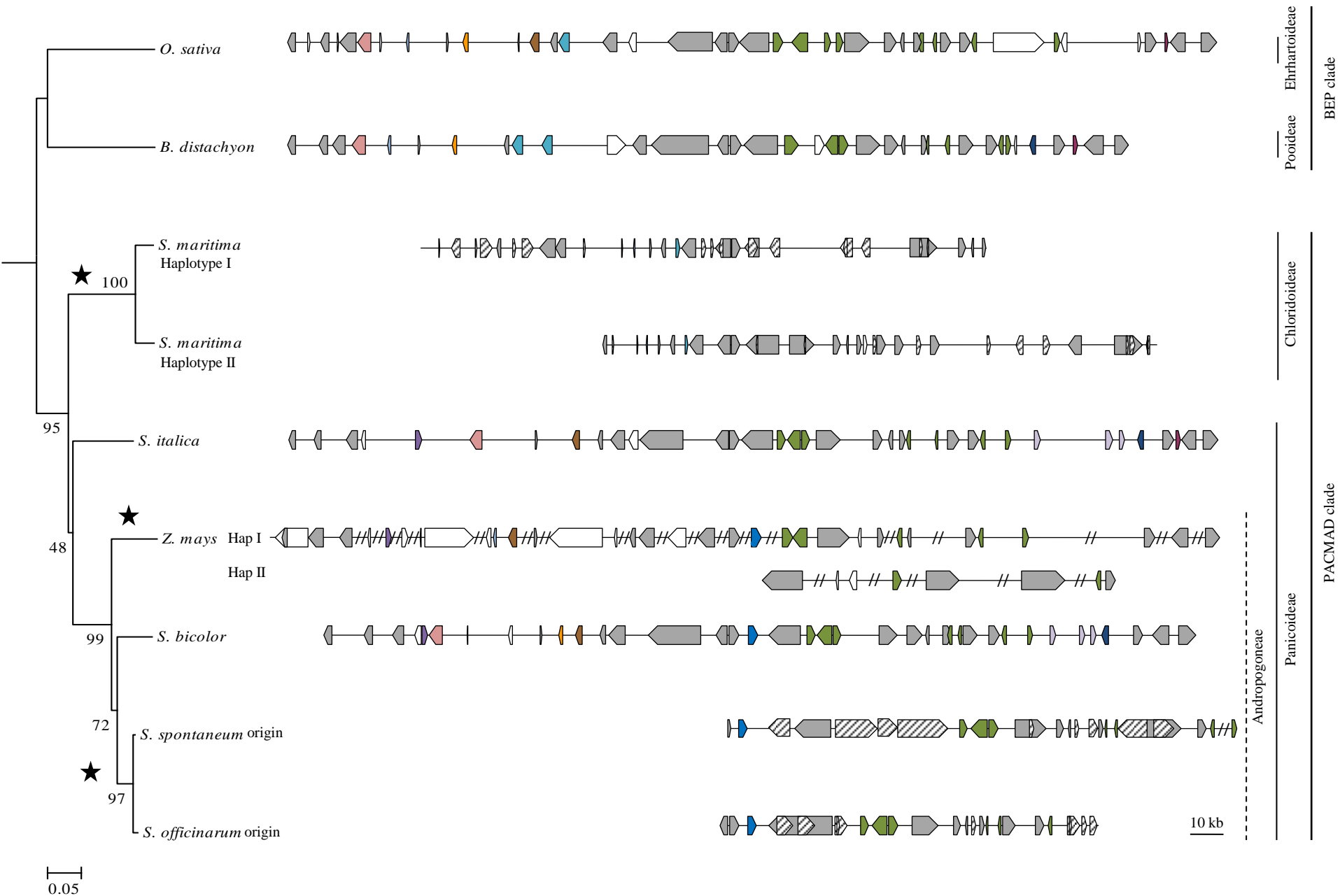
Haplotype I

Haplotype II

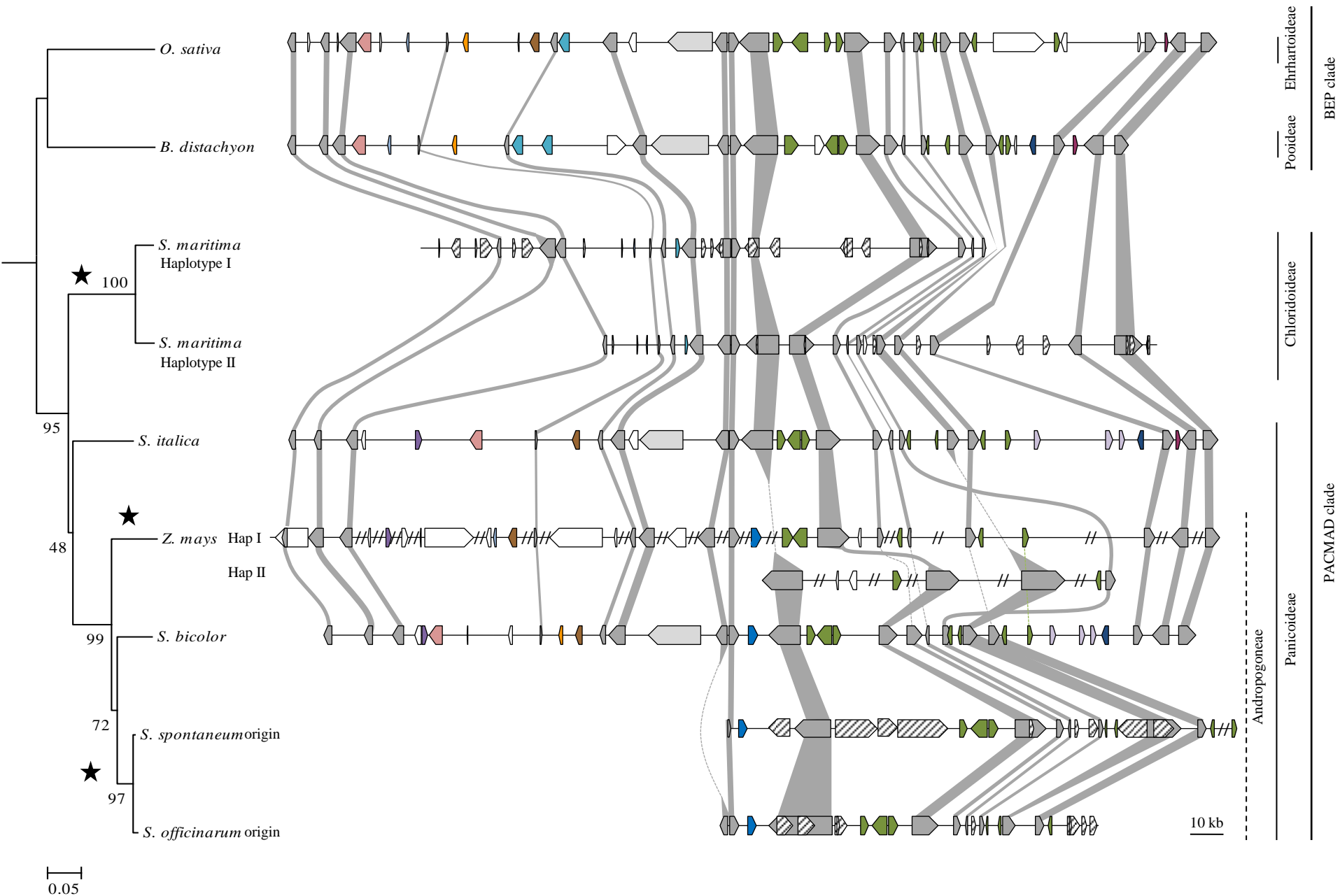
- ▤ Genes
- ▣ Collinear homeologous genes
- ▨ Transposable elements (TEs)
- | Collinear homeologous TE

Differential TE insertion pattern between the 2 divergent homoeologous sequences (haplotypes I and II).

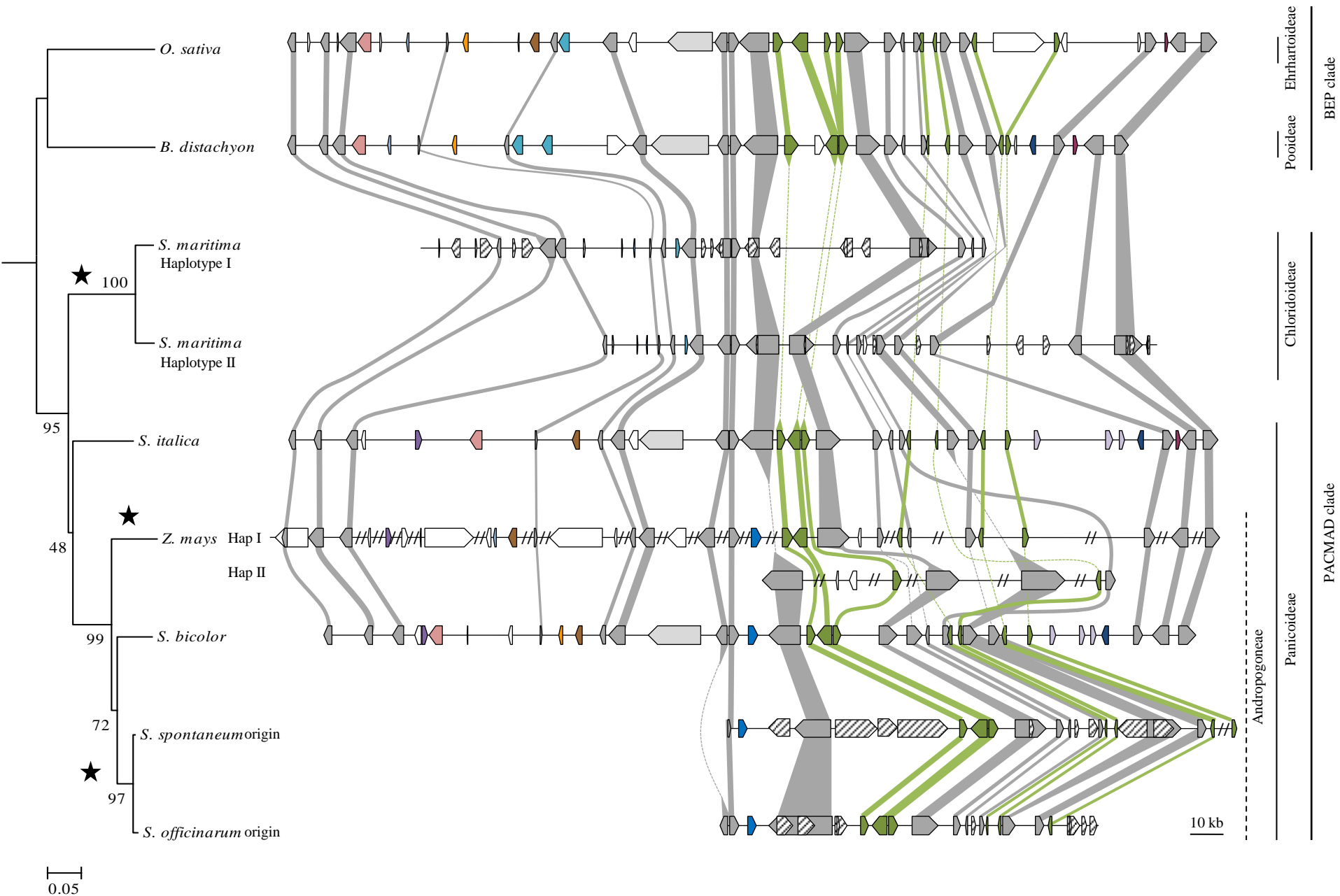
# Adh1 region - Comparison with orthologous Poaceae chromosome segments



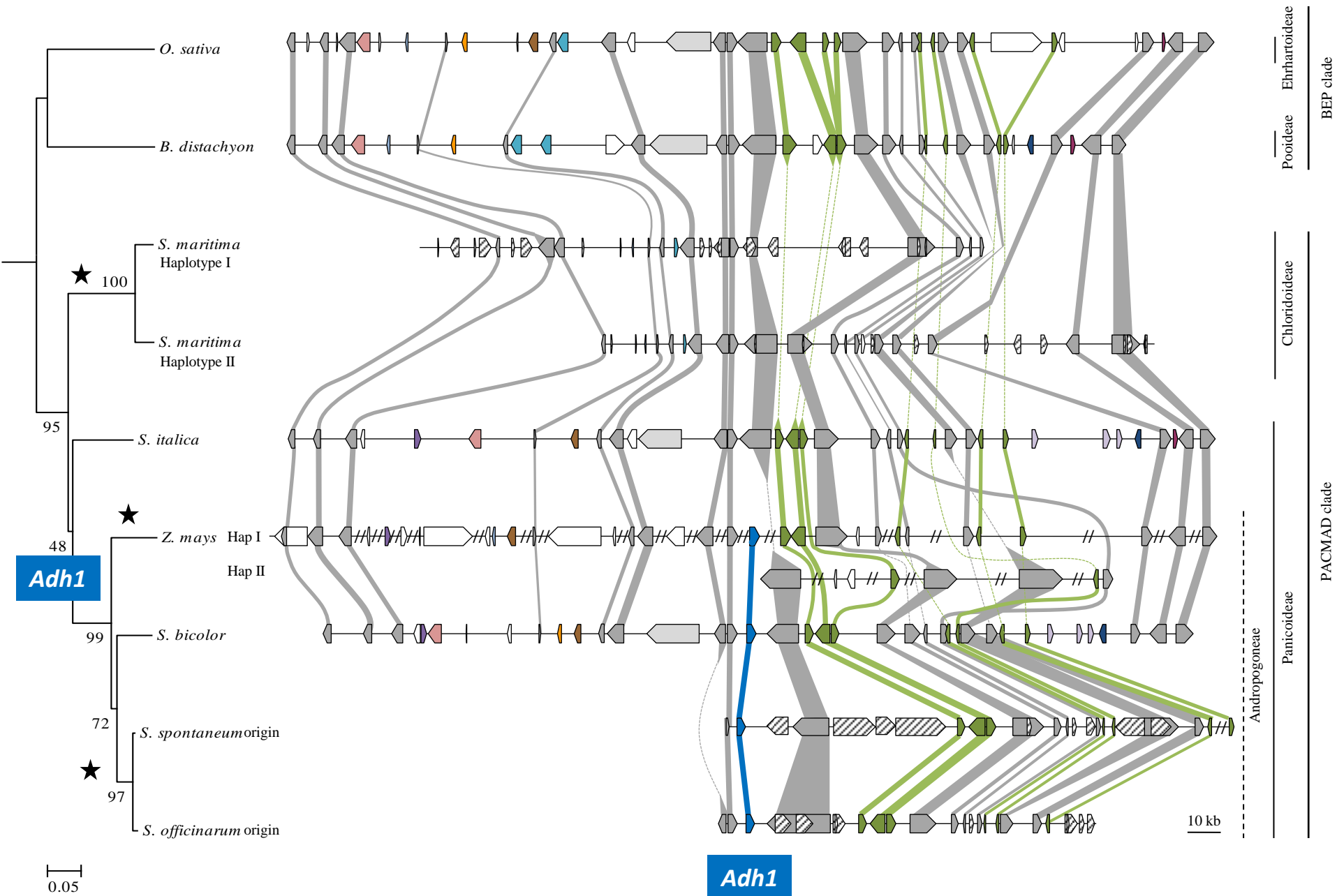
# Adh1 region – 18 genes in all Poaceae chromosome segments



# Adh1 region – 7 genes absent in *S. maritima* sequences



# Adh1 region – no Adh1 gene in *S. maritima* sequences



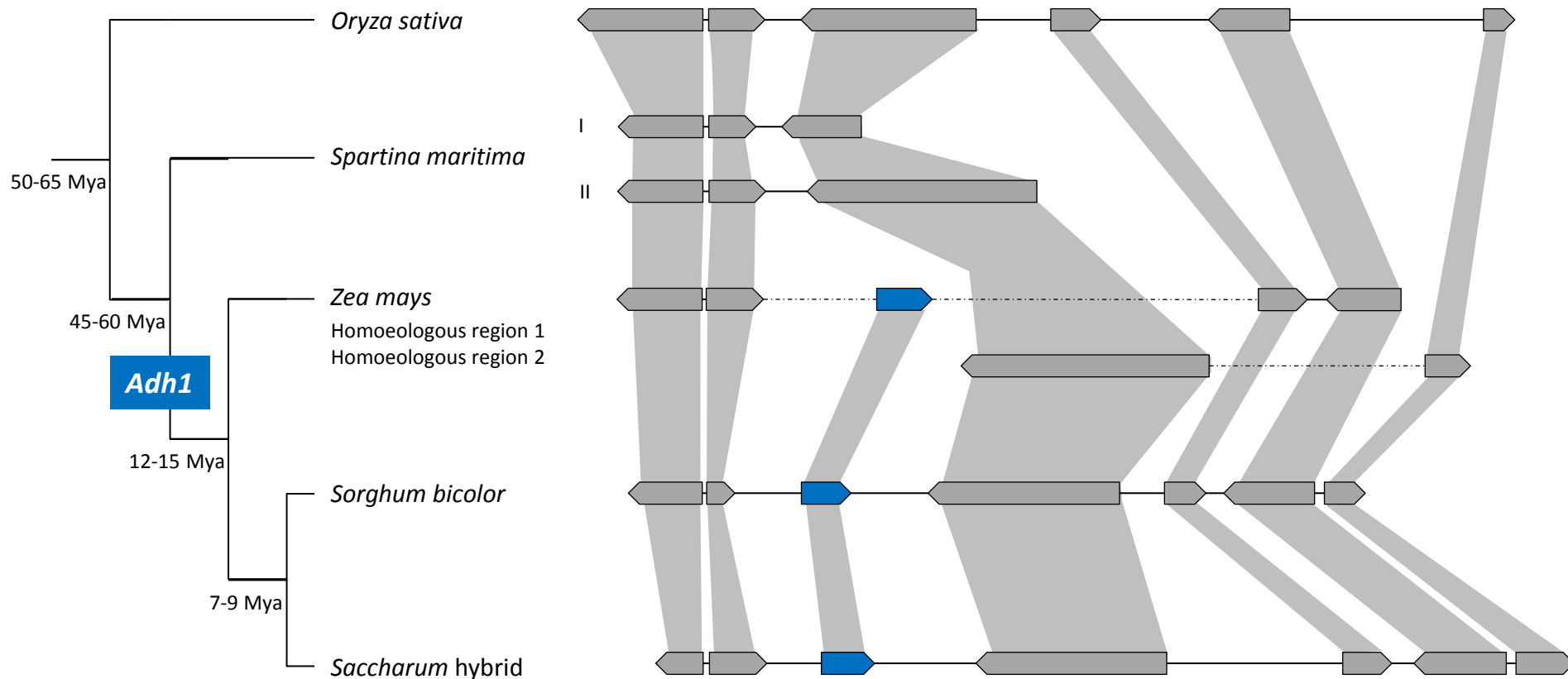
# Adh1 region – Translocation after divergence Panicoicoideae/Chloridoideae

- Translocation containing *Adh1* gene previously detected in the Panicoids (*Sorghum*, *Saccharum* and *Zea*)

Jannoo et al., 2007; Ilic et al., 2003; Tikhonov et al., 1999, San Miguel et al., 1996

- Translocation not shared with *Spartina*

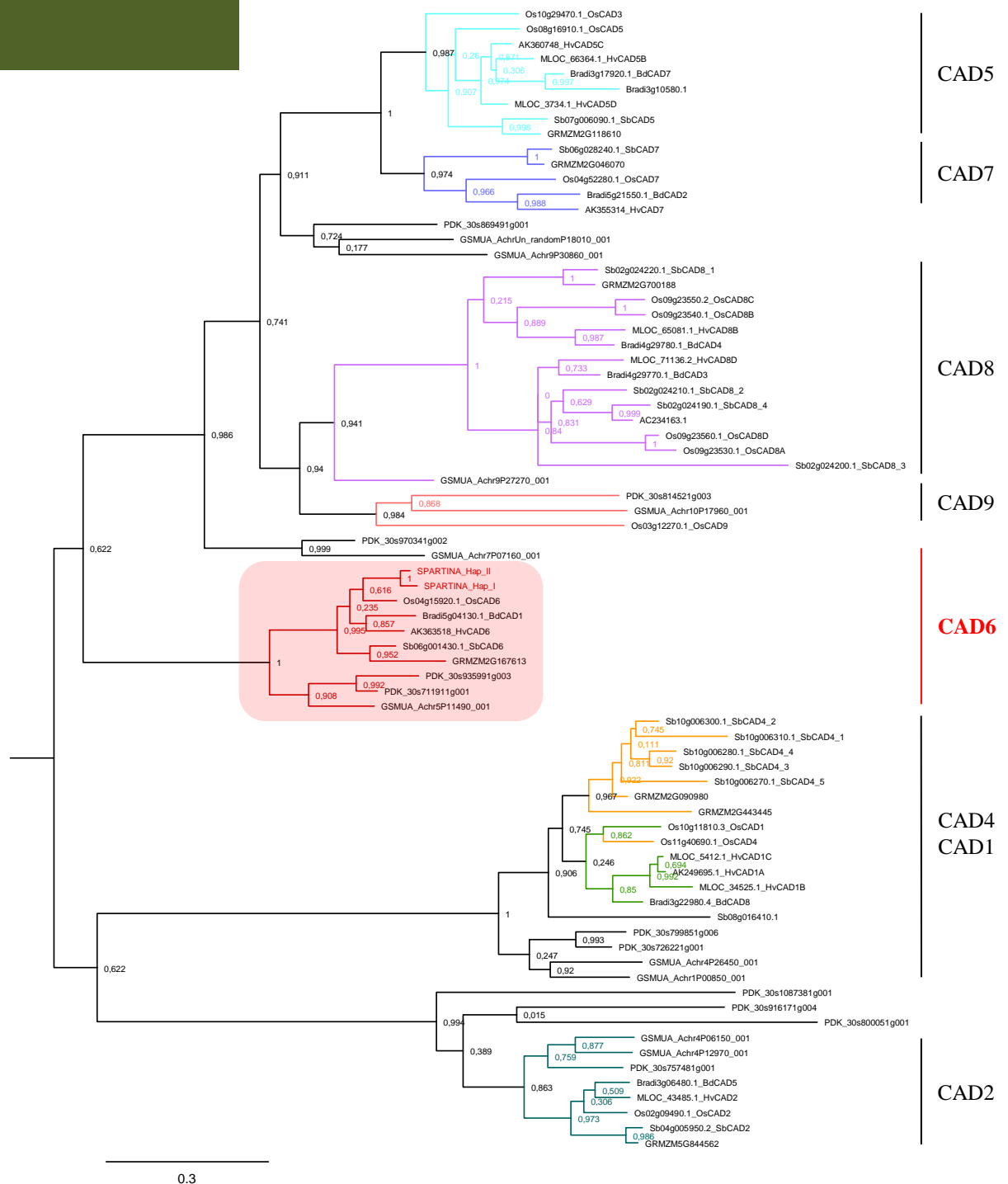
**Translocation occurred after the divergence between Panicoideae and Chloridoideae 45-60 Mya**



# CAD region

## Phylogenetic analysis of the CAD family in monocot plants

### *S. maritima* region containing the *CAD6* gene

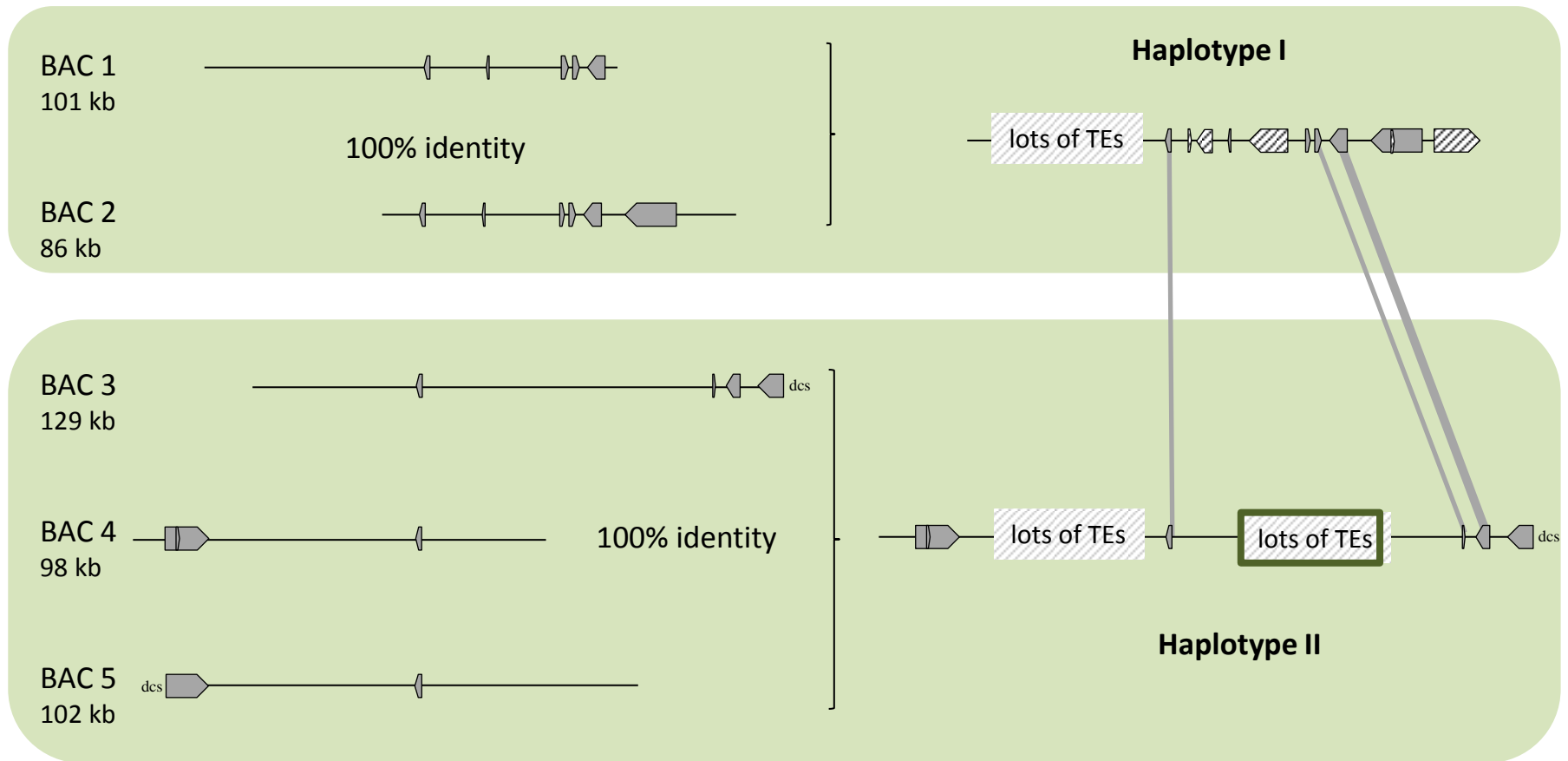




# CAD6 region : Two homoeologs identified

	Exons	Introns
% identity between homeologous genes	96 %	92 %

*S. maritima* homeologs



- Structural rearrangements: 2 genes to only one of the two haplotypes
- Differential TE insertion pattern between the two haplotypes

## CAD6 region: Two homoeologs identified

**Important divergence between the two CAD6 homoeologs:**

**Insertion/deletion of 9 amino-acids**

	260	270	280	290
Haplotype I	7STKHSLGPILELLKVNGKL-----VELPSFPLIFG			
Haplotype II	.A.....VLVAAPDQP.....			

**What about evolution of the *CAD6* gene in other *Spartina* species?**

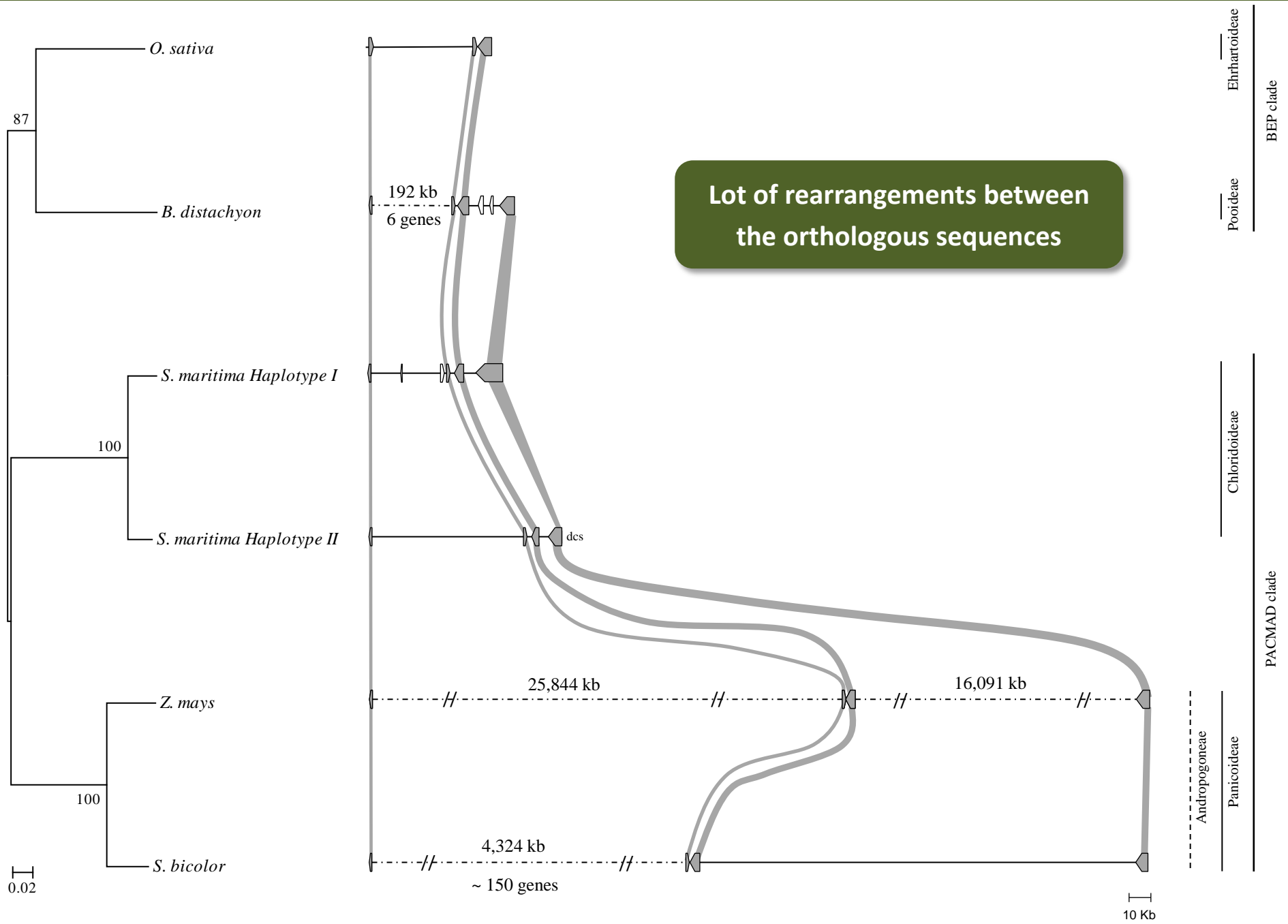
**Next steps:**

Primer design

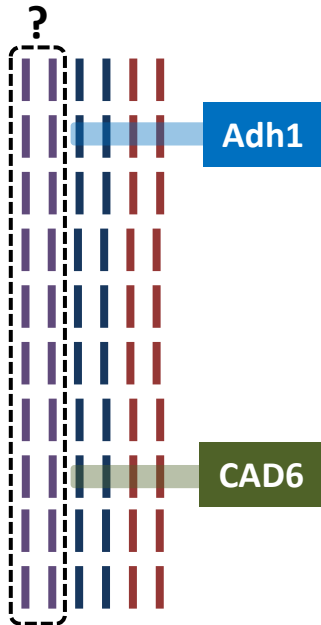
PCR amplification on gDNA from other *Spartina* species

Phylogeny reconstruction based on CAD6 sequences

# CAD6 region - Comparison with orthologous Poaceae chromosome segments



## Two divergent homoeologs detected in both regions



	% identity exons	% identity introns	Ka	Ks	Ka/Ks
Adh1 region	96	91	0.016	0.030	0.54
CAD6 region	96	92	0.023	0.058	0.47

## But 3 homoeologs expected in hexaploids:

- Gene loss – fractionation?
- Technical bias?
- Incomplete BAC sampling?

## *In silico* haplotype detection from transcriptomic NGS reads (454 + Illumina)

13 genes from the Adh1 region screened

5 genes were retrieved (expressed in cDNA)

42/46 homoeosnps validated

7/10 were 100% validated haplotypes

from 3 to 18 haplotypes / alignment

Haplotype I NGS

Haplotype II NGS

Haplotype III NGS

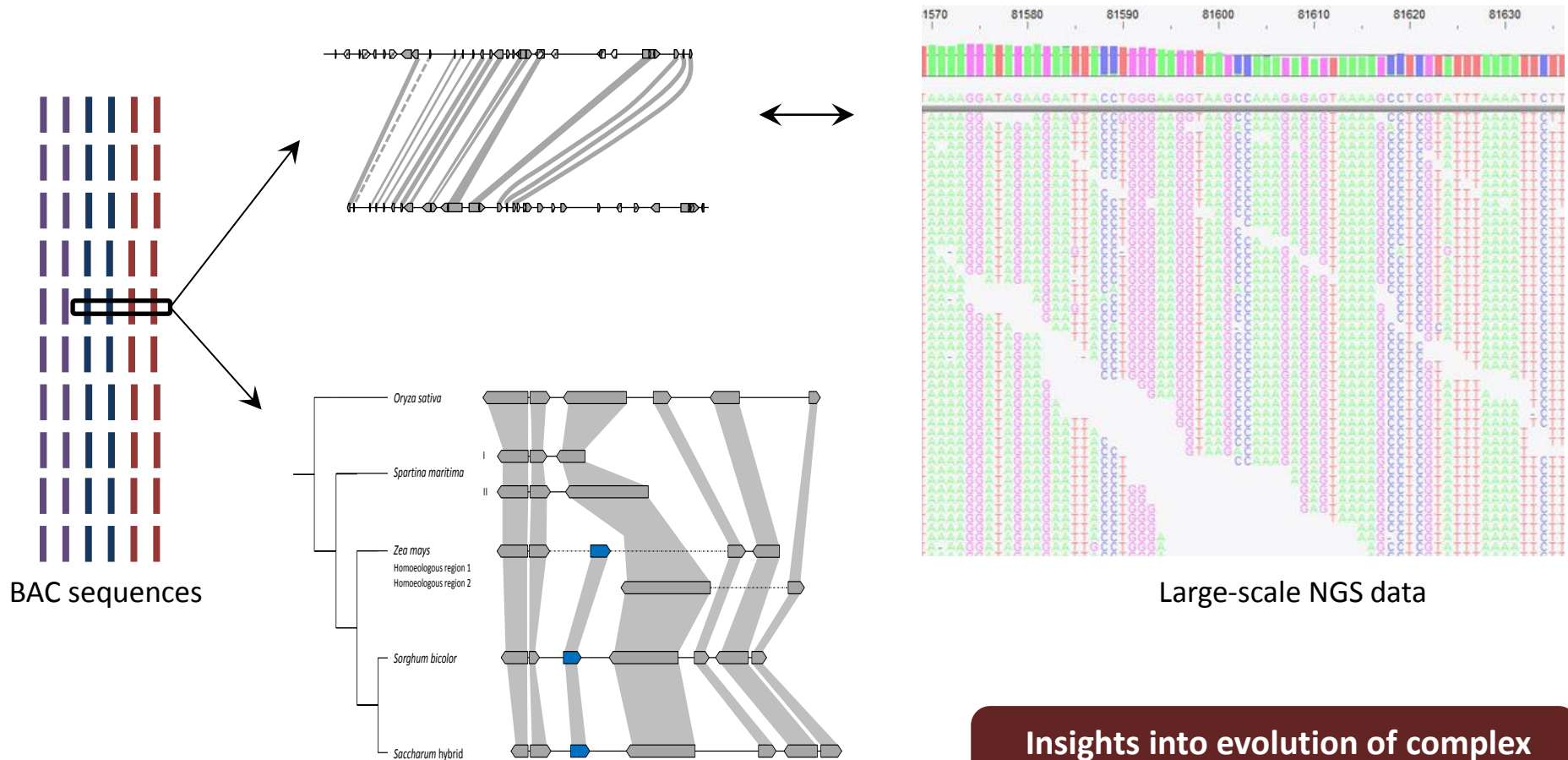
Gene #13

CAAGCTTCCTTGTGAAGCAGAAAACATCCAAATAGAGCAACAGTTCTCATCATCTGCCAACTTTAACTCTTCTTCAGACTC  
CAAGCTTTTTTGTGAGGCAGAAAACATCCAAACAGAGCAACAGTT---ATCATCTGCCAACTTTAACTCTTCTTCAAACTC  
CAAGCTTTTTTGTGAGGCAGAAAACATCCAAACAGAGCAACAGTTATCATCATCTGCCAACTTTAACTCTTCTTCA-----

# Conclusion



First homoeologous genomic regions investigated in *Spartina*



Insights into evolution of complex genomes in *Spartina* genus



### **MOB team**

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